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14	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA		
15	FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES		
16 17 18	OMAR RODRIGUEZ; CINDY GUILLEN- GOMEZ; STEVE KARAGIOSIAN; ELFEGO RODRIGUEZ; AND JAMAL CHILDS, Plaintiffs,	Case No. BC 414602 Judge: The Honorable Joanne O'Donnell Dept.: 37	
19	V	DEFENDANT CITY OF BURBANK'S	
20	BURBANK POLICE DEPARTMENT; CITY OF BURBANK; AND DOES 1 THROUGH	BRIEF RE PLAINTIFF STEVE KARAGIOSIAN'S FAILURE TO	
21	100, INCLUSIVE,	EXHAUST ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES	
22	Defendants.	[Declaration of Veronica von Grabow;	
23	BURBANK POLICE DEPARTMENT; CITY OF BURBANK,	Appendix Of Non-California Authorities Filed Concurrently Herewith]	
24	Cross-Complainants,	File Date: May 28, 2009 Trial Date: March 19, 2012 (Karagiosian)	
25	V. V.		
26	OMAR RODRIGUEZ, an Individual;	Discovery Referee: Hon. Diane Wayne, Ret.	
27	Cross-Defendant.		
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DEFN. BURBANK'S BRIEF RE FAILURE TO EXHAUST ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES





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DEFN. BURBANK'S BRIEF RE FAILURE TO EXHAUST ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES



I. INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT

Defendant City of Burbank ("Burbank") submits this brief pursuant to the Court's request made during Plaintiff Steve Karagiosian's ("Karagiosian") trial. Burbank is entitled to judgment as a matter of law as to each of Karagiosian's remaining causes of action under the Fair Employment and Housing Act ("FEHA"). Specifically, those causes of action are barred because the undisputed evidence presented at trial establishes that Karagiosian failed to exhaust his administrative remedies under FEHA.

It is a *jurisdictional prerequisite* to any FEHA claim that a plaintiff exhaust his administrative remedies by filing a *verified administrative complaint* with the Department of Fair Employment and Housing ("DFEH") before commencing a civil lawsuit. Cal. Govt. Code § 12960(b); *Blum v. Superior Court*, 141 Cal. App. 4th 418, 428 (2006). Karagiosian never filed a verified complaint with the DFEH. Karagiosian testified during trial that his attorneys filed the DFEH complaint on his behalf and that Karagiosian has no memory of seeing, reviewing, approving or authorizing the DFEH complaint. The burden of proof is on Karagiosian to establish that he filed a properly verified DFEH complaint. This he did not do and his undisputed testimony establishes he cannot. Burbank therefore is entitled to judgment as a matter of law on Karagiosian's FEHA causes of action.

Further, as discussed below, exhaustion of administrative remedies is a jurisdictional prerequisite to a civil action under FEHA. Thus, the issue raised by this motion challenges this Court's subject matter jurisdiction to adjudicate Karagiosian's FEHA claims. A challenge to subject matter jurisdiction is *always* proper. As the Court stated in *Marlow v. Campbell*, 7 Cal. App. 4th 921, 928 (1992): "A judgment rendered by a court that does not have subject matter jurisdiction is void and unenforceable *and may be attacked anywhere*, directly or collaterally, by parties or by strangers." (Emphasis added.) ¹

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A minority of courts have treated the defense of failure to exhaust as procedural, but the California Supreme Court has rejected that view in the FEHA context:

The rule "is not a matter of judicial discretion, but is a fundamental rule of procedure . . . binding upon all courts." (Id. at p. 293.) We have emphasized that, "Exhaustion of (...continued)





II. STATEMENT OF FACTS

1

2 On or about May 27, 2009, a complaint identifying Karagiosian as the complaining party 3 was submitted electronically to the DFEH. That complaint is attached to the First Amended 4 Complaint in this action ("FAC") as Exhibit E thereto, and marked for identification as Exhibit 5 158 at trial. When asked about the DFEH complaint during trial, Karagiosian testified that his 6 attorneys filed it on his behalf and that he has no memory of seeing, reviewing, approving or 7 authorizing the DFEH complaint: 8 BY MS. SAVITT: THAT IS AN ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGE THAT WAS FILED ON YOUR BEHALF WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF 9 FAIR EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSING; CORRECT? 10 A ON MY BEHALF, YES. 11 AND WHAT WAS -- AND YOUR LAWYER FILED IT FOR YOU; RIGHT? 12 THAT'S RIGHT. Α 13 Q YOU DIDN'T SIGN IT, DID YOU? 14 I DON'T BELIEVE SO. Α 15 16 DID YOU REVIEW THIS DOCUMENT BEFORE IT WAS 17 SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF FAIR EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSING? 18 I DON'T KNOW IF I DID. I CAN'T TELL YOU IF I DID OR 19 DIDN'T. IT'S POSSIBLE I DID. I DON'T KNOW. 20 Q YOU DON'T KNOW? OKAY. 21 Reporter's Daily Transcript of Proceedings ("Trial Tr."), March 27, 2012, at page 188:6-14 22 (Declaration of Veronica von Grabow ("von Grabow Decl."), Ex. A); March 28, 2012, at 21:14-19 23 (von Grabow Decl., Ex. B). 24

25

26 (...continued)

administrative remedies is 'a jurisdictional prerequisite to resort to the courts.' [Citation]." 27 (Johnson v. City of Loma Linda (2000) 24 Cal. 4th 61, 70.)

Campbell v. Regents of the University of Cal., 35 Cal. 4th 311, 321 (2005).

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III. LEGAL ARGUMENT

A. A Plaintiff's Failure To File A Verified DFEH Complaint Entitles The Defendant To Judgment As A Matter Of Law On FEHA Claims

Before commencing a civil lawsuit under the FEHA, it is a *jurisdictional prerequisite* that the plaintiff file a verified administrative complaint with the DFEH. *See Okoli v. Lockheed Technical Operations Co.*, 36 Cal. App. 4th 1607, 1613 (1995) ("in the context of the FEHA, exhaustion of the administrative remedy is a jurisdictional prerequisite to resort to the courts"); *Blum*, 141 Cal. App. 4th at 422 ("failure to exhaust an administrative remedy is a jurisdictional, not a procedural, defect"); Cal. Govt. Code §§ 12960(b)(DFEH complaint must be verified) and 12965(b).

If a plaintiff fails to file a verified administrative complaint, the plaintiff has failed to exhaust his administrative remedies, and the defendant is entitled to judgment in its favor as a matter of law. See, e.g., Greenly v. Sara Lee Corp., 2008 WL 1925230, 13-15 (E.D. Cal. 2008) (court granted summary judgment for employer on FEHA claims where employee's attorney filed a DFEH complaint which had not been verified by the plaintiff); Cole v. Antelope Valley Union High School Dist., 47 Cal. App. 4th 1505, 1511-1515 (1996) (court affirmed summary judgment for individual defendants because employee failed to exhaust his DFEH administrative remedies with respect to those individuals); Martin v. Lockheed Missiles & Space Co., Inc., 29 Cal. App. 4th 1718, 1725-1730 (1994) (court affirmed summary judgment for employer on FEHA claims because employee failed to exhaust her DFEH administrative remedies with respect to those claims).

B. Karagiosian Did Not Verify His DFEH Complaint

Although Karagiosian's attorneys electronically submitted a complaint to the DFEH in Karagiosian's name, that complaint was not verified by Karagiosian. Indeed, Karagiosian testified during trial that he has no memory of seeing, reviewing, approving or authorizing the DFEH complaint. The burden of proof is on Karagiosian to establish that he filed a properly verified DFEH complaint. This he did not do and his undisputed testimony establishes he cannot. This entitles Burbank to judgment on Karagiosian's FEHA causes of action as a matter of law.

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Mitchell 2 Silberberg & Knupp LLP Greenly v. Sara Lee Corp. is squarely on point. The plaintiff in that case, like Karagiosian, had not seen his DFEH complaint before. Greenly, supra, at 13. Based on that fact, the Greenly court granted summary judgment, because the plaintiff had failed to verify his DFEH complaint. *Id.* at 13-14.

Any allegation Karagiosian makes that his complaint was verified should also fail on the ground that Karagiosian's attorneys never showed him the complaint to ensure the allegations were true. Indeed, courts have not only held that such a purported "verification" is ineffective (see Greenly at 13), but an attempt by an attorney to hold out a document as "verified" by a client when in fact the client has not verified it is wholly unethical. In Drociak v. State Bar of California, 52 Cal. 3d 1085 (1991), the California Supreme Court disciplined an attorney for conduct that is indistinguishable from that in the instant case. In Drociak, the attorney filed purportedly "verified" responses to interrogatories (attaching pre-signed verifications) without first consulting the client to ensure the asserted facts were true. Id. at 1090. The Court held the attorney's conduct was "a clear and serious violation of the statutes and rules." Id. In reaching its decision to impose discipline, the Court noted that the use of pre-signed verifications "posed a threat to the administration of justice (in that unverified information in discovery responses might be inaccurate, and the opposing party might rely on that information in agreeing to an "undeserved" settlement)[.]" Id. at 1088.

Here, as in *Drociak*, Karagiosian's attorney submitted the DFEH complaint with only Karagiosian's name on it, thereby indicating that Karagiosian verified the complaint, when in fact Karagiosian had never seen it to ensure the allegations were true. Such a purported "verification" is improper. Accordingly, Karagiosian has failed to exhaust his administrative remedies, and Burbank is entitled to judgment as a matter of law his FEHA claims. *Cf. Steele v. Totah*, 180 Cal. App. 3d 545, 549, 554 (1986) (deficient verification by plaintiff's attorney led to summary judgment for defendant; attorney improperly verified plaintiff's responses to requests for admission, and defendant was entitled to summary judgment based on facts deemed admitted by the improperly-verified requests).





C. <u>Karagiosian's Attorneys Cannot Retroactively Claim That They Verified</u> Karagiosian's DFEH Complaint On His Behalf

In an attempt to salvage his DFEH complaint, Karagiosian may argue that his attorneys verified it on his behalf. Any such argument must fail. California law is crystal clear that for an attorney to verify a DFEH complaint, he must do so *in his own name*. The controlling case is *Blum v. Superior Court*:

We hold an attorney may verify a DFEH complaint for his or her client by subscribing his or her own name to the complaint. The attorney may not verify by signing the client's name. Blum, supra, at 428. (Emphasis added.)

Similarly, in *Greenly*, the Court rejected the plaintiff's argument that his attorney verified the DFEH complaint by signing the plaintiff's name to it, stating:

In rare and prudent circumstances, an attorney may indeed verify a DFEH complaint on behalf of his or her client. However, an attorney may only do so "by subscribing his or her own name to the complaint" subject to the penalties of perjury. In contrast, the law is clear that "[t]he attorney may not verify by signing the client's name." Greenly, supra, 13-14 (citations omitted) (emphasis added).

Here, the only name on Karagiosian's purported DFEH complaint is Karagiosian's own name. There is no mention of his attorney, and no indication that anyone other than Karagiosian was purporting to verify the complaint. Thus, as in *Greenly*, Karagiosian has failed to file a verified complaint, has failed to exhaust his administrative remedies, and Burbank is entitled to directed verdict as to his FEHA causes of action.

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IV. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Burbank respectfully submits that the Court should enter judgment in favor of Burbank as to Karagiosian's Second and Fifth causes of action in the First Amended Complaint, because each of those causes of action is barred by the affirmative defense that Karagiosian failed to exhaust his administrative remedies under FEHA.

Dated: April 4, 2012

MITCHELL SILBERBERG & KNUPP LLP Lawrence A. Michaels Veronica von Grabow

By:

Veronica Von Grabow
Attorneys for Defendants and CrossComplainant CITY OF BURBANK,
including the POLICE DEPARTMENT OF
THE CITY OF BURBANK (erroneously
sued as an independent entity named
"BURBANK POLICE DEPARTMENT")

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PROOF OF SERVICE

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2	STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES I am employed in the County of Los Angeles, State of California. I am over the age of 18, and not a party to the within action; my business address is First					
3						
4	Legal Support Services, 1517 West Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90026					
567	On April 6, 2012, I served the foregoing document(s) described as DEFENDANT CITY OF BURBANK'S BRIEF RE PLAINTIFF STEVE KARAGIOSIAN'S FAILURE TO EXHAUST ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES which was enclosed in sealed envelopes addressed as follows, and taking the action described below:					
8	Solomon E. Gresen, Esq., seg@rglawyers.com Steven V. Rheuban, Esq., svr@rglawyers.com Law Offices of Rheuban & Gresen 15910 Ventura Boulevard, Suite 1610					
10	Encino, CA 91436 T: (818) 815-2727					
11	F: (818) 815-2737 Attorneys for Plaintiffs Cindy Guillen-Gomez, Steve Karagiosian, Elfego Rodriguez, and Jamal Childs					
12						
13	BY PERSONAL SERVICE: I hand delivered such envelope(s):					
14	to the addressee(s);					
15	to the receptionist/clerk/secretary in the office(s) of the addressee(s).					
16	by leaving the envelope in a conspicuous place at the office of the addressee(s)					
17	between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.					
18	I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the above is true and correct. Executed on April 6, 2012, at Los Angeles, California.					
19						
20	Executed on reprint 6, 2012, at 2001 migores, Carriorma.					
21	ENAYAT HAJRASOULI E-H.					
22	Printed Name Signature					
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